(ख) यदि हां, तो इस नई नीति की मख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मुम्बई के दो प्रमुख वस्त्र उद्योग घरानों के सुझावों और उनके द्वारा अग्रेषित की गई नीति के आधार पर ही राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नीति को लागू किया जा रहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या यह आशंका व्यक्त की गई है कि नई निति लागू किये जाने के बाद छोटे वस्त्र उत्पादकों के अधिकार सुरक्षित नहीं रहेंगे?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री काशीराम राणा): (क) अभी तक कोई नयी वस्त्र नीति नहीं बनाई गई है।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Expansioa of Jute Mills in Assam

3964. SMT BASANTI SARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of annual demand of jute in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total quantity of jute produced in the country particularly in the State of Assam during the last five years; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government with regard to expansion of jute mills in the State?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) Annual demand for raw jute in the country State-wise for production of jute goods during 1997-98 (July/June is indicated below):—

State	QTY. (In lakh bales)
West Bengal	85.0
A.P.	4.3
U.P.	2.0
Bihar	1.5
Orissa	0.6
Assam	0.4
M.P.	0.6
Tripura	0.6

In addition, around 8 to 7 lakh bales of raw jute are consumed in rural sector for manufacture of rope, twines handicrafts, etc. and in industrial sector for use as pulp for manufacture of paper.

(b) Production of raw jute.

QTY. (in lakh bales)

Period (July/June)	Estimated Total Production in the country	Estimated total Production in Assam
1993-94	85.00	6.76
1994-95	82.00	9.25
1995-96	81.00	8.44
1996-97	102.00	9.04
1997-98	100.00	9.00

(c) Sufficient installed capacity is available with existing jute mills to meet the demand for conventional jute goods for both local requirement and export markets. However, for manufacture of diversified jute products a few jute yarn manufacture units have been promoted by the government under ongoing UNDP assisted programme in various parts of the country for supply of jute yarn to handlooms, powerlooms and also other decentralised sectors for manufacture of jute based (fivcrsified products. As per-existing liberalised industrial policy of the Govt, apparently no licence is required to set up new jute mills and interested entreprenuers are free either to expand capacity or set up new units without any restriction.

Production of Silk

3965. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated and being implemented for increasing the production of silk in the country particularly in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the details of total amount proposed to be spent on these schemes

and the actual amount spent in Assam during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RAN A): (a) and (b) In order to supplement efforts of the State Sericulture Departments, the Central Silk Board (CSB) is implementing a number of schemes projects/programmes for promoting development of all the four types of silk. These includes schemes for extension of R&D, training infrastructural & extension support to the sector through network of CSB's units & implementation of certain developmental/ incentive/ financial assistance schemes for encouraging adoption of modern sericultural practices for production of quality silk. Besides, the Central Silk Board has also taken up sericulture projects like World Bank assisted National Sericulture Project (Covering 17 States), Action Plan for seven States of North Eastern region etc., in association/ Collaboration with the States.

The Specific programmes taken up in Assam are as follows:—

(1) North East Action Plan which is ongoing.

(2) Two districts of Jorhat and Sibsagar were taken up under the National Sericulture Project which ended in December, 1996.

(3) To boost production of silk 34 catelytic development schemes have been sanctioned for implementation by the Government through Central Silk Board. Out of 34 schemes, 8 schemes have been approved during 1998-99 for being implemented in the State of Assam, viz.:—

(i) Installation of Common Facility Centre.

(ii) enterprise Development Programmes.

(iii) Demonstration of Systematic Plantation in Eri Food Plant and Suppply of Start-up Tools.

(iv) Augmentation of Muga Food Plants.

(v) Providing Training and Start-up tools to Farmers to Practice Muga Culture.

(vi) Crop Insurance Support for Muga.

(vii) Pilot Scheme for Support to Private Grainures for Production of Quality Muga Seed.

(viii) Data Base Development.

(4) An Integrated Muga and Eri Sericulture Development Project has been prepared by the Central Silk Board in North Eastern States, including Assam, for implementation during IXth Plan Period at a cost of Rs. 95 crores, out of which the Assam component is Rs. 64 crores.

(c) The total amount proposed to be spent on implementation of the schemes under Catelytic Developmental Programmes in all the States during IXth Plan is Rs. 85.17 crores and the expenditure already incurred in Assam on various schemes is Rs. 1057 crores, Rs. 4.56 crores and Rs. 3.69 crores during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 respectively.

Rehabilitetion of NTC Units

3966. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BIFR has asked Government to expedite its decision regarding rehabilitatioh or otherwise of the NTC units;

(b) if so, the total allocations made by Government for the revival of NTC units in the country;